

BEWARE OF POLAND SAY FRENCH MOVE ADDS TO TENSION

Soviet Premier Tells Communists Convention Warsaw Is Irresponsible.

RULING CLASSES AID HIM

Administrative Officers Are Chosen From Former Foes of Proletariat.

By the Associated Press.
Moscow, March 29.—Nicola Lenin, Premier of the Soviet Government, addressing the ninth convention of the Communist party to-day, outlined peace proposals received by the Russian Bolshevik Government, restated some of the principles for which he said the Soviet Republic stood and revealed some concessions to the former governing classes.

"We are neither at peace nor at war and are neither recognized nor unrecognized," he said. "Let us have normal peace proposals and Finland's propositions regarding the fixing of a demarcation line are equivalent to a peace overture. Regarding Poland, we must be very careful, because we are dealing with a Government which does not know what it will do tomorrow."

Discussing internal problems, Lenin said centralization or decentralization was the most important question before the convention. While the Soviet Republic stands unshaken for certain principles, such as the abolition of private property, he said, history has shown that when the change from a feudal to a bourgeois government was made the latter gave itself of administrators from the former governing classes.

"We are undergoing the same experience," he continued, "and must have capable people who understand the technique of administration. We must draw them from the former ruling classes while preparing proletarian workers for administrative positions. We have been victorious along the battle front, but a still more important bloodless victory must be won."

WARSAW, April 6.—In his latest note to Stanislas Patek, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the proposed peace conference between Poland and the Russian Soviet Government, M. Tolstchikov, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, proposes Petrograd or Moscow as the place for the meeting. He intimates that if the Poles insist, the Soviets, as a last concession, might agree upon Warsaw. The Soviets oppose Borissow as the place of meeting, declaring it to be too near the fighting front.

REDS CHASE RUSSIANS INTO MONGOLIA

Bolsheviks Halt at Frontier as 18,000 Pass Over.

LONDON, April 6.—A despatch to the London Times from Pekin, dated April 5, says that 8,000 troops and 1,200 officers, part of the forces of Gen. Dulev, Inspector-General of cavalry in the All-Russian Army, closely pressed by the Bolsheviks, crossed the Manchurian frontier at Amur and Chashenak and were driven under agreement by the Chinese authorities.

The Russian force was accompanied by 10,000 civilians. The despatch adds that the Bolsheviks halted at the frontier. It says the troops and refugees are entirely without means and that their presence is creating an embarrassing problem for the Mongolians.

REDS OUT OF ESSEN.

Government Troops Move Against Several Towns.

By the Associated Press.
Essen, April 6.—Reichswehr forces marched into Elzen from two sides of the town this morning.

The Reichswehr moved against Dortmund, Hoerde, Schwerte and Iserlohn. They also proposed to seize the Ruhr bridges in order to prevent the Reds from retreating into the wooded region between the Ruhr and the Wupper river. A brigade of marines has captured the Kettwiger Höhle.

A Westel despatch to the *Tageblatt* says the regular troops have occupied the entire northern border of the Ruhr industrial region. The correspondent says the fighting near Dottrop was yesterday.

CHICAGO FIREMEN TO STAY.

Withdraw Resignations and Accept Small Wage Advance.

Chicago, April 6.—Chicago firemen voted to stay, withdraw their resignations and to accept the ten per cent. wage advance provided for in the revised city budget. It was announced by George B. Hargan, president of the Firemen's Association.

The resignations, 1,250 in number, were to take effect April 10. The firemen, who receive a minimum wage of \$1.50 a year, asked for an increase of \$1.00.

F. M. BENNETT PLEADS GUILTY.

Those Who Pled With Chorus Girl Admits Forgery.

Floyd M. Bennett, son of Andrew C. Bennett, a Brooklyn hat manufacturer, pleaded guilty yesterday to grand larceny in the first degree before County Judge Haskell in Brooklyn. He will be sentenced on Monday.

He was employed as a salesman by Bennett Brothers, and a month ago ran away with a chorus girl after signing his father's name, the name of Bennett Brothers and his own name to a check for \$3,752.82. He was arrested in California on March 11 and brought back to Brooklyn.

FRENCH CLOTHES UP 1,800 P. C.

Suit Purchased for \$5 in 1914 Now Costs \$80.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Increases of 1,800 per cent. have been noted in the cost of men's clothing in France since 1914, according to the current issue of the *Labor Review*, issued by the Department of Labor. A suit which could be purchased for the equivalent of \$5 prior to the war now costs \$90.

The same publication reports a general increase of 125 per cent. in food prices in Paris during the same period.

He will find it more fun than going fishing!

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
56 FIFTH AV COR 47TH ST

FRANCE DID RIGHT, SAYS LONDON 'TIMES'

Asserts England Can't Stand Aside From Her Ally.

British "Sit on Fence" and Refuse Officially to Be Concerned.

LORD DERBY OFF TO PARIS

France Anxious That Allies Show United Front to Impress Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 6.—The advance of French troops into the so-called neutral zone east of the Rhine and the occupation by them of Frankfurt and Darmstadt have greatly added to the gravity of the international situation, according to high officials here. It was authoritatively said that while Downing Street had no news of an American protest against the French action in sending troops into the zone, the American attitude was that the French proposal to that end remained unchanged.

British officials are "still sitting on the fence" and refuse officially to be concerned, inasmuch as France acted alone after both America and Great Britain urged restraint and caution before any provocative step was taken.

France is known to be anxious that the Allies show a united front to impress Germany with the fact that she must live up to the terms of the peace.

Lord Derby, British Ambassador to France, is hurrying back to Paris, after a long conference with Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Derby will attend the council of Ambassadors in the French capital to-morrow.

Paul Cambon, French Ambassador here, has kept the British Government fully informed of the attitude and intentions of the Millerand Cabinet and has discussed daily with Lord Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law and other Cabinet members the situation as it developed.

An official who is closely acquainted with the position of Berlin in the question characterized the situation as most grave. "The effect of the French advance into Germany may be to bring down the German Government," he said. "Or, more probably, the French action will crystallize the warning elements in Germany that the most serious menace to France since the signing of the Armistice will be created."

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 6.—It is generally assumed by the British press that France is acting alone in the matter of the Ruhr and that the British Government does not approve of her actions and the newspapers are asking unanimously whether France is acting alone and why, if so, it is needed, it is not allied force.

There is no disposition in the press here to deny that Germany has violated the treaty or to minimize the possibility that the German junks entertain the designs attributed to them by France, but the newspapers fear that isolated action may increase the difficulties of the position.

The *Westminster Gazette* is apprehensive that the French action may lead gradually to the original French policy and to the regular occupation of the right bank of the Rhine with extension of the Allies' commitments and responsibilities and a corresponding postponement of a settlement with Germany. Neither Great Britain nor France is in a position to undertake large new reparations of the kind, nor can we allake the contracting of our liabilities an urgent necessity.

In the Caucasus the Bolsheviks are advancing rapidly toward Azerbaijan and Georgia. From Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea, they have reached Derbent, on the western coast of the Crimea. The Bolsheviks are yet making any headway in the Crimea.

The appeal points out what the League of Nations Union already has done in its educational work.

Senator William M. Calder interpreted the entry of French troops into German territory as a typical instance of the sort of thing the United States would constantly be drawn into under the League of Nations, speaking to the Society of Old Brooklyns at Grant Post Hall, 489 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, last night. He said he was confident the American people would not permit the Senate to send their sons overseas to settle boundary disputes.

"The inevitable has happened," said the Senator. "France has sent her army into Germany to protect herself from any possible attack. Her action brings home to us clearly what our responsibility would be under the League of Nations as submitted. We owed it to France, but that debt has been paid by our sacrifices in the world war."

USES RUHR AGAINST LEAGUE.

Senator Calder Sees Warning to U. S. in Action of France.

Senator William M. Calder interpreted the entry of French troops into German territory as a typical instance of the sort of thing the United States would constantly be drawn into under the League of Nations, speaking to the Society of Old Brooklyns at Grant Post Hall, 489 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, last night. He said he was confident the American people would not permit the Senate to send their sons overseas to settle boundary disputes.

"The inevitable has happened," said the Senator. "France has sent her army into Germany to protect herself from any possible attack. Her action brings home to us clearly what our responsibility would be under the League of Nations as submitted. We owed it to France, but that debt has been paid by our sacrifices in the world war."

SEES OPPOSITION TO WILSON.

Spanish Editor Satirical in Discussing His Nation's Budget.

MADRID, April 6.—El Sol to-day publishes a satirical article comparing the enormous difficulty encountered in attempting to pass the insignificant Spanish budget and the ease with which the United States accepts new naval appropriations.

Madrid observes the policy of the United States in this respect is entirely opposed to the fourth of President Wilson's points concerning the reduction of armaments.

The appeal points out what the League of Nations Union already has done in its educational work.

RAISING MILLION FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Earl Grey Heads Appeal for Educational Fund.

LONDON, April 6.—A despatch to the London Times from Pekin, dated April 5, says that 8,000 troops and 1,200 officers, part of the forces of Gen. Dulev, Inspector-General of cavalry in the All-Russian Army, closely pressed by the Bolsheviks, crossed the Manchurian frontier at Amur and Chashenak and were driven under agreement by the Chinese authorities.

The Russian force was accompanied by 10,000 civilians. The despatch adds that the Bolsheviks halted at the frontier. It says the troops and refugees are entirely without means and that their presence is creating an embarrassing problem for the Mongolians.

REDS OUT OF ESSEN.

Government Troops Move Against Several Towns.

By the Associated Press.

Essen, April 6.—Reichswehr forces marched into Elzen from two sides of the town this morning.

The Reichswehr moved against Dortmund, Hoerde, Schwerte and Iserlohn. They also proposed to seize the Ruhr bridges in order to prevent the Reds from retreating into the wooded region between the Ruhr and the Wupper river. A brigade of marines has captured the Kettwiger Höhle.

A Westel despatch to the *Tageblatt* says the regular troops have occupied the entire northern border of the Ruhr industrial region. The correspondent says the fighting near Dottrop was yesterday.

CHICAGO FIREMEN TO STAY.

Withdraw Resignations and Accept Small Wage Advance.

Chicago, April 6.—Chicago firemen voted to stay, withdraw their resignations and to accept the ten per cent. wage advance provided for in the revised city budget. It was announced by George B. Hargan, president of the Firemen's Association.

The resignations, 1,250 in number, were to take effect April 10. The firemen, who receive a minimum wage of \$1.50 a year, asked for an increase of \$1.00.

The same publication reports a general increase of 125 per cent. in food prices in Paris during the same period.

He will find it more fun than going fishing!

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
56 FIFTH AV COR 47TH ST

LOOK FOR BRITISH SUPPORT ON RHINE

French Applaud Advance of Troops, but Are Concerned as to Allies.

DOUBTFUL OF AMERICA

Feel That Germany Cannot Resist, but Want Allied Cooperation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 6.—White exultant over the decisive measures by Marshal Foch and Premier Millerand in ordering a forward movement of French forces into the neutral zone east of the Rhine, the French press this morning strikes a note of concern regarding the effect the move will have on France's allies, and especially on the United States.

Gen. d'Arat, considering prospective British support of France in this move tardy and expresses doubt whether Great Britain's forces on the Rhine are sufficiently strong to withstand a campaign in the area, the French press which is easy to organize. Another difficulty is seen in the British labor element and commercial interests, who are accused of being "obstinate in their interest and tenderness for Prussia."

Other newspapers in Paris predict that Great Britain will follow America's lead and refuse active support of France in the event a campaign is necessary. Indeed they look for little cooperation by Washington after orders were issued to the American troops in the Caucasus area not to obey Marshal Foch without the approval of the United States Government.

"Germany cannot offer resistance if we formulate our plans. We can hold them in restraint by our army and by a blockade. But to-morrow—that is the mystery." The situation is thus summed up by "Pertinax," who adds that it is not passive acceptance of the *fast accompaniment* that is expected by France of its allies, but cooperation, which the gravest hours France has been accustomed to receive.

Italy will, apparently, conform to her attitude to that of England. As far as Great Britain is concerned I would not be surprised if she decided to join with us in such measures of security as we may judge necessary to take without delay.

Gen. d'Arat considers the long interviews between Premier Millerand and Sir George Graham of the British Embassy in Paris, as pointing to British favor of a collective demonstration against Germany's continued violations of the Treaty of Versailles.

The *Éclair* criticizes prospective British support of France in this move as tardy and expresses doubt whether Great Britain's forces on the Rhine are sufficiently strong to withstand a campaign in the area, the French press which is easy to organize. Another difficulty is seen in the British labor element and commercial interests, who are accused of being "obstinate in their interest and tenderness for Prussia."

Other newspapers in Paris predict that Great Britain will follow America's lead and refuse active support of France in the event a campaign is necessary. Indeed they look for little cooperation by Washington after orders were issued to the American troops in the Caucasus area not to obey Marshal Foch without the approval of the United States Government.

"Germany cannot offer resistance if we formulate our plans. We can hold them in restraint by our army and by a blockade. But to-morrow—that is the mystery." The situation is thus summed up by "Pertinax," who adds that it is not passive acceptance of the *fast accompaniment* that is expected by France of its allies, but cooperation, which the gravest hours France has been accustomed to receive.

NEW SOUTH DAKOTA FIGURES, Wood Still Leads in Primary Vote, With Lowden Second.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 6.—Latest figures from the Secretary of State at Pierre on the Republican Presidential preference primary of March 23, are

from sixty out of sixty-four counties and show:
Wood, 29,947; Lowden, 25,843; Johnson, 25,657; Polk, 1,107.

Cahoon Quits; Opposes Dry Law.

Richard M. Cahoon, for the last seven years a United States Commissioner in

Brooklyn, sent his resignation yesterday to Judge Garvin of the Federal Court. It is understood by his friends that Mr. Cahoon resigned because he was not in sympathy with the prohibition enforcement laws, although he made no public statement.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ADVANCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

A Special Purchase of

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS

DAY & EVENING DRESSES

At Much Below Regular Prices

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE
THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH

See Complete Details in
To-night's Evening Newspapers.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street